The Law Enforcement Transparency, Accountability, and Civic Oversight Act

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Article I — Purpose, Structure, Eligibility, and Judicial Integration

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Section 1.01 — Purpose and Civic Mandate
■1.■The purpose of this Act is to establish a nonpartisan, civilian-led system of transparency, a
■2.■This system exists to:
■•■(a) Protect the constitutional rights of law-abiding citizens;
■•■(b) Preserve the legitimacy, safety, and professionalism of law-enforcement officers;
■•■(c) Ensure that public authority is exercised within lawful, ethical, and constitutional bound
■3.■Citizen Review Boards established under this Act are not political bodies, not advocacy organ
■4.■Service on a Citizen Review Board constitutes civic duty, not political office, and shall not

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Section 1.02 — Federalist Oversight Structure
■1.■Citizen Review Boards shall be established at the following levels:
■•■(a) Major City Boards, with jurisdiction limited to city police departments;
■•■(b) County Boards, with jurisdiction over all law-enforcement agencies operating within the co
■•■(c) State Boards, with jurisdiction over state law-enforcement agencies and statewide patterns
■•■(d) National Board, with jurisdiction over federal law-enforcement agencies, interstate patte
■2.■Oversight authority shall flow upward through representation, not downward through command.
■3.■Each Major City Board shall appoint one (1) representative to its corresponding County Board
■4.■Each County Board shall appoint one (1) representative to its corresponding State Board.
■5.■Each State Board shall appoint one (1) representative to the National Board.
■6.■No Citizen Review Board shall exercise operational command, tactical control, or administrati

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Section 1.03 — Judicial Companion Boards
■1.■At each non-federal level of oversight, a Judicial Companion Board shall be established to op
■2.■Judicial Companion Boards shall exist at the:
■•■(a) Major City level;
■•■(b) County level;
■•■(c) State level.
■3.■No Judicial Companion Board shall be established at the national level.

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Section 1.03.1 — Composition
Each Judicial Companion Board shall consist of:
■1.■One (1) member selected from the corresponding Citizen Review Board;
■2.■One (1) law-enforcement officer in good standing, who:
■•■(a) Has no sustained findings of misconduct;
■•■(b) Is nominated by peers and independently verified;
■3.■One (1) retired judge or magistrate in good standing.

No individual may serve on more than one Judicial Companion Board simultaneously.

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Section 1.03.2 — Function and Authority

1. Judicial Companion Boards shall:
- (a) Provide constitutional, statutory, and procedural legal framing;
- (b) Ensure review findings are legally grounded and properly articulated;
- (c) Translate findings into legally actionable referrals when required.

2. Judicial Companion Boards shall not:
- (a) Veto or override Citizen Review Board findings;
- (b) Direct law-enforcement operations;
- (c) Impose discipline or criminal penalties.

3. Judicial Companion Boards serve an advisory and interpretive role only, preserving civilian p

Section 1.03.3 — Independence and Safeguards
1. Judicial Companion Boards shall operate independently from:
- (a) Law-enforcement command structures;
- (b) Prosecutorial offices;
- (c) Political bodies.

2. Participation by a law-enforcement member shall not be construed as institutional representat

Section 1.04 — Civilian Status Requirement
1. All civilian representatives serving on Citizen Review Boards must be true civilians.
2. No individual shall be eligible to serve if they have ever, at any time, served as:
- (a) A sworn law-enforcement officer;
- (b) A reserve, auxiliary, or special police officer;
- (c) A federal, state, or local peace officer in any capacity.

3. This prohibition is permanent and shall not be waived.

Section 1.05 — Political Neutrality and Disqualification
1. Civilian representatives must remain strictly apolitical in both selection and service.
2. An individual is ineligible to serve if, within the preceding five (5) years, they have:
- (a) Held any elected or appointed political office at the federal, state, or local level;
- (b) Served as a political party officer;
- (c) Served as a paid campaign employee, political strategist, or campaign manager.

3. Civilian representatives shall not:
- (a) Campaign for their position;
- (b) Accept political endorsements;
- (c) Use partisan or ideological language to obtain or exercise authority;
- (d) Use their position to advance unrelated legislative, electoral, or activist agendas.

4. Violation of this section results in automatic removal.

Section 1.06 — Appointment Methods
1. Civilian representatives shall be selected through a hybrid appointment system combining civi
2. Civic Duty Appointments:
- (a) Selected through a randomized civic pool, modeled on jury service;
- (b) Conducted every four (4) years;
- (c) Mandatory unless hardship exemption is granted.

3. Merit-Based Appointments:
- (a) Used solely to fill expertise or representation gaps;
- (b) Limited to individuals with demonstrated experience in law, ethics, auditing, civil rights
- (c) Appointed by judicial or ethics panels, not legislative bodies;

■•■(d) Conducted as needed or at two-year intervals.
■4.■Merit-based appointments shall supplement, not replace, civic duty appointments.

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Section 1.07 — Term Lengths and Absolute Limits
■1.■Term lengths shall be:
■•■(a) Civic duty appointments: four (4) years;
■•■(b) Merit-based appointments: two (2) years.
■2.■No individual may serve more than twelve (12) cumulative years across all Citizen Review Boar
■•■(a) Appointment method;
■•■(b) Jurisdictional level;
■•■(c) Whether service is consecutive or non-consecutive.
■3.■This limit is absolute and shall not be waived or extended.

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Section 1.08 — Transparency as a Condition of Legitimacy
■1.■All meetings of Citizen Review Boards and Judicial Companion Boards shall be:
■•■(a) Recorded in full;
■•■(b) Transcribed accurately;
■•■(c) Made publicly available within seventy-two (72) hours of meeting conclusion.
■2.■Proceedings exceeding seven (7) calendar days shall provide periodic public updates identifyi
■3.■Redactions are permitted only to protect:
■•■(a) Active investigations;
■•■(b) Victims;
■•■(c) Narrowly defined officer safety concerns.

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Section 1.09 — Construction and Intent
■1.■This Article shall be interpreted to favor:
■•■Transparency over secrecy;
■•■Accountability over institutional insulation;
■•■Due process over political retaliation.
■2.■Nothing in this Act shall be construed to:
■•■Weaken lawful policing;
■•■Excuse criminal conduct;
■•■Substitute Citizen Review Boards for courts of law.

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Article II — Jurisdiction, Mandatory Review Triggers, and Escalation Procedures

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Section 2.01 — Jurisdictional Scope
■1.■Each Citizen Review Board shall exercise jurisdiction solely within its designated level:
■•■(a) Major City Boards: city police departments only;
■•■(b) County Boards: all law-enforcement agencies operating within the county;
■•■(c) State Boards: state law-enforcement agencies and statewide conduct patterns;
■•■(d) National Board: federal law-enforcement agencies, interstate patterns, and national trends
■2.■Jurisdiction shall be based on where the conduct occurred, not the employing agency’s headqua
■3.■When jurisdiction is unclear or overlapping, the higher-level board shall assume temporary re

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Section 2.02 — Mandatory Review Triggers

The following events shall automatically trigger review by the appropriate Citizen Review Board a
■1.■Any discharge of a firearm by a law-enforcement officer, whether or not injury or death occu
■2.■Any use of lethal force;
■3.■Any use of force resulting in serious bodily injury;
■4.■Any complaint alleging:
■•■(a) Excessive or abusive force;
■•■(b) Violation of constitutional or statutory rights;
■•■(c) Threatening, degrading, or coercive language toward a law-abiding citizen;
■•■(d) Unbecoming conduct inconsistent with professional policing;
■•■(e) Retaliation against a complainant or witness;
■•■(f) Racial, ethnic, religious, or demographic profiling not tied to a specific, credible, and
■5.■Any pattern of repeated complaints against the same officer or unit, regardless of outcome;
■6.■Any other conduct reasonably similar in nature to the above.

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Section 2.03 — Emergency Profiling Exception (Narrow Construction)
■1.■Profiling based on suspect description may be considered permissible only when all of the fo
■•■(a) An active and credible emergency involving imminent harm;
■•■(b) A specific suspect description tied to a known or suspected criminal act;
■•■(c) Temporal and geographic limitations directly related to the threat.
■2.■Generalized, retrospective, or open-ended profiling is prohibited.
■3.■Invocation of this exception does not exempt the conduct from review.

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Section 2.04 — Review Standards and Burden
■1.■Citizen Review Boards shall evaluate conduct against:
■•■(a) Constitutional standards;
■•■(b) Statutory law;
■•■(c) Departmental policy and training;
■•■(d) Reasonable professional expectations.
■2.■The purpose of review is not to presume guilt, but to determine:
■•■(a) Whether conduct was acceptable;
■•■(b) Whether further legal or administrative review is required;
■•■(c) Whether patterns or systemic issues exist.

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Section 2.05 — Unanimity Requirement
■1.■A finding that conduct is acceptable requires a unanimous determination by the reviewing Citi
■2.■Failure to reach unanimity shall not constitute a finding of misconduct.
■3.■Lack of unanimity shall result in mandatory escalation pursuant to Section 2.06.
■4.■No member may abstain for the purpose of avoiding escalation.

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Section 2.06 — Escalation and Referral Procedures
■1.■When unanimity cannot be reached, the matter shall be:
■•■(a) Referred to the Judicial Companion Board for legal framing;
■•■(b) Forwarded to the appropriate prosecutorial or investigative authority, as applicable;
■•■(c) Escalated to the next higher Citizen Review Board if jurisdictional patterns are implicate
■2.■Escalation does not imply criminal liability and shall not be publicly characterized as such
■3.■Escalation records shall clearly distinguish:

■•■(a) Factual findings;
■•■(b) Legal concerns;
■•■(c) Unresolved issues.

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Section 2.07 — Pattern and Practice Escalation
■1.■Repeated similar incidents involving:
■•■(a) The same officer;
■•■(b) The same unit;
■•■(c) The same agency;
shall trigger automatic review at the next higher board level, regardless of prior findings.
■2.■Pattern identification shall not require a finding of individual misconduct.

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Section 2.08 — Interaction with Legal Proceedings
■1.■Citizen Review Board proceedings do not replace:
■•■Criminal investigations;
■•■Civil litigation;
■•■Internal disciplinary processes.
■2.■Findings and records may be provided to courts, prosecutors, or oversight bodies as permitte
■3.■No individual shall be compelled to waive constitutional rights as a condition of review par

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Section 2.09 — Timelines and Procedural Fairness
■1.■Initial review shall commence within a reasonable time after a triggering event.
■2.■Officers and complainants shall be:
■•■Notified of review;
■•■Informed of procedural rights;
■•■Protected from retaliation.
■3.■Delays must be documented and publicly explained.

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Section 2.10 — Construction and Intent
■1.■This Article shall be construed to:
■•■Ensure mandatory review of serious conduct;
■•■Prevent discretionary dismissal of legitimate complaints;
■•■Preserve due process for all parties.
■2.■Nothing in this Article shall be interpreted as:
■•■Presuming guilt;
■•■Hindering lawful emergency response;
■•■Creating automatic liability.

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Article III — Transparency, Evidence Handling, and Public Reporting

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Section 3.01 — Transparency as an Operational Requirement
■1.■Transparency is a condition of legitimacy for all Citizen Review Boards and Judicial Compani
■2.■Transparency requirements shall apply uniformly across all jurisdictions and may not be waiv
■3.■Transparency under this Article is intended to:

■•■(a) Preserve public trust;
■•■(b) Protect the integrity of investigations;
■•■(c) Shield law-enforcement officers and civilians from false, incomplete, or misleading narrat

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Section 3.02 — Recording, Documentation, and Transcription
■1.■All meetings, hearings, deliberations, and formal proceedings of:
■•■(a) Citizen Review Boards; and
■•■(b) Judicial Companion Boards
shall be audio-recorded in full.
■2.■Verbatim transcripts shall be produced for all recorded proceedings.
■3.■Recordings and transcripts shall be:
■•■(a) Archived in a secure public repository;
■•■(b) Made publicly accessible within seventy-two (72) hours of proceeding conclusion.
■4.■Failure to record or transcribe proceedings shall render findings procedurally defective and

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Section 3.03 — Evidence Preservation and Chain of Custody
■1.■Upon a mandatory review trigger under Article II, all relevant evidence shall be:
■•■(a) Preserved immediately;
■•■(b) Protected from alteration, deletion, or degradation.
■2.■Evidence subject to preservation includes, but is not limited to:
■•■(a) Body-worn camera footage;
■•■(b) Vehicle camera footage;
■•■(c) Surveillance or third-party video;
■•■(d) Dispatch and communication records;
■•■(e) Written reports and supplemental narratives;
■•■(f) Physical evidence where applicable.
■3.■A documented chain of custody shall be maintained for all evidence reviewed.
■4.■Intentional destruction, alteration, or concealment of evidence constitutes an independent vi

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Section 3.04 — Body-Worn and Recorded Media Disclosure
■1.■Body-worn camera footage and other recorded media related to a mandatory review event shall b
■•■(a) Reviewed by the appropriate Citizen Review Board;
■•■(b) Preserved in original, unedited form.
■2.■Public release shall occur on a fixed and predictable timeline, except where delayed by:
■•■(a) Active criminal investigation;
■•■(b) Court order;
■•■(c) Narrowly tailored safety or privacy concerns.
■3.■Any delay in release must be:
■•■(a) Documented in writing;
■•■(b) Time-limited;
■•■(c) Publicly disclosed with justification.

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Section 3.05 — Interim Transparency for Extended Proceedings
■1.■Any review proceeding exceeding seven (7) calendar days shall issue periodic public updates.
■2.■Interim updates shall include:
■•■(a) Procedural status;
■•■(b) Evidence categories reviewed;
■•■(c) Outstanding questions or delays.

3. Interim updates shall not speculate on outcomes or assign fault.

Section 3.06 — Public Findings and Outcome Reports
1. Upon conclusion of a review, the Citizen Review Board shall issue a public findings report.
2. Reports shall clearly distinguish:
- (a) Established facts;
- (b) Areas of agreement;
- (c) Areas of disagreement;
- (d) Legal concerns identified;
- (e) Escalations or referrals made.
3. Reports shall explicitly state whether unanimity was achieved pursuant to Article II.
4. Reports shall not assign criminal guilt or recommend punishment outside authorized referrals

Section 3.07 — Redactions and Privacy Protections
1. Redactions are permitted only to protect:
- (a) Victims and minors;
- (b) Active investigations;
- (c) Narrowly defined officer safety concerns.
2. Redactions shall be:
- (a) Minimal;
- (b) Justified in writing;
- (c) Publicly logged.
3. Redactions shall not be used to conceal misconduct, avoid embarrassment, or delay accountabil

Section 3.08 — Public Evidence Submission and Archival Integrity
1. Each Citizen Review Board shall maintain a secure, publicly accessible evidence submission ch
- (a) Bystander recordings;
- (b) Third-party video or audio evidence;
- (c) Photographic or documentary evidence relevant to a review.
2. Submissions may be made anonymously or confidentially, at the discretion of the submitting pa
3. Identifying information of submitters shall:
- (a) Be protected from disclosure;
- (b) Not be accessible to law-enforcement officers or agencies under review;
- (c) Be disclosed only pursuant to court order or verified criminal investigation of false repo
4. Evidence received through this channel shall be:
- (a) Logged upon receipt;
- (b) Preserved with documented chain of custody;
- (c) Reviewed on equal footing with agency-provided evidence.
5. All public records, findings, and evidence logs shall be:
- (a) Freely accessible;
- (b) Searchable;
- (c) Permanently archived.
6. Records shall not be removed, altered, or obscured except by court order.
7. Historical records may not be retroactively withheld.

Section 3.09 — False Statements, Bad-Faith Reporting, and Procedural Integrity
1. Knowingly false statements made to a Citizen Review Board or Judicial Companion Board consti
2. Knowingly false complaints, coordinated false-reporting campaigns, or targeted abuse of the

■•■(a) Documentation of the falsehood or pattern;
■•■(b) Referral of the matter to the County Attorney General and State Attorney General;
■•■(c) Transmission of all relevant identifying information, evidence, and records associated wi
■•■(d) A formal recommendation for appropriate legal action.
■3.■This section shall not be construed to:
■•■(a) Penalize good-faith complaints;
■•■(b) Deter legitimate reporting;
■•■(c) Require disclosure of confidential submitter identities absent substantiated bad faith.
■4.■Findings under this section shall be included in public reports, with redactions as required

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Section 3.10 — Construction and Intent
■1.■This Article shall be construed to:
■•■Favor openness over secrecy;
■•■Prevent delay-based obstruction;
■•■Preserve due process for all parties.
■2.■Nothing in this Article shall be interpreted to:
■•■Require disclosure that violates constitutional rights;
■•■Interfere with lawful criminal proceedings;
■•■Substitute public opinion for judicial process.

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Article IV — Protections Against Retaliation and Guarantees of Due Process

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Section 4.01 — Equal Protection Principle
■1.■All persons participating in or affected by proceedings under this Act are entitled to protec
■2.■This Article applies equally to:
■•■(a) Law-abiding civilians;
■•■(b) Complainants and witnesses;
■•■(c) Law-enforcement officers;
■•■(d) Citizen Review Board members;
■•■(e) Judicial Companion Board members.
■3.■No party shall be favored or disadvantaged based on institutional role.

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Section 4.02 — Anti-Retaliation Protections for Civilians
■1.■No law-enforcement officer or agency shall retaliate against any person for:
■•■(a) Filing a complaint;
■•■(b) Submitting evidence;
■•■(c) Providing testimony or information;
■•■(d) Cooperating with a Citizen Review Board or Judicial Companion Board.
■2.■Retaliation includes, but is not limited to:
■•■(a) Harassment or intimidation;
■•■(b) Unlawful detention, citation, or search;
■•■(c) Selective enforcement;
■•■(d) Threats, surveillance, or coercive contact;
■•■(e) Disclosure of confidential submitter identity.
■3.■Allegations of retaliation shall trigger immediate review under Article II and expedited hand

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Section 4.03 — Confidentiality and Identity Protection

■1.■Identifying information of complainants, witnesses, and evidence submitters shall be:
■•■(a) Shielded from law-enforcement access;
■•■(b) Disclosed only to the extent legally required;
■•■(c) Released solely pursuant to court order or substantiated criminal investigation.
■2.■Unauthorized disclosure of protected identities constitutes a serious violation subject to es

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Section 4.04 — Due Process Protections for Law-Enforcement Officers
■1.■Law-enforcement officers subject to review retain all constitutional rights, including:
■•■(a) The right against self-incrimination;
■•■(b) The right to counsel;
■•■(c) The right to procedural fairness.
■2.■Participation in a Citizen Review Board proceeding shall not:
■•■(a) Compel waiver of constitutional rights;
■•■(b) Substitute for criminal or civil adjudication;
■•■(c) Constitute a presumption of guilt.
■3.■Officers shall be informed in writing of:
■•■(a) The nature of the review;
■•■(b) Applicable procedures;
■•■(c) Available protections.

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Section 4.05 — Protection Against False or Malicious Accusations
■1.■Officers and civilians are protected from knowingly false or malicious accusations.
■2.■False reporting shall be addressed pursuant to Article III, Section 3.09, without chilling go
■3.■Findings of bad-faith reporting shall not invalidate legitimate evidence or testimony unrelat

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Section 4.06 — Protections for Board Members
■1.■Citizen Review Board members and Judicial Companion Board members shall be protected from:
■•■(a) Retaliation;
■•■(b) Harassment;
■•■(c) Threats or coercion;
■•■(d) Employment or professional reprisals.
■2.■Interference with board members constitutes obstruction of oversight and shall be referred to

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Section 4.07 — Procedural Fairness and Notice
■1.■All parties shall receive reasonable notice of:
■•■(a) Proceedings affecting them;
■•■(b) Rights and obligations under review;
■•■(c) Applicable timelines.
■2.■Proceedings shall be conducted in a manner that is:
■•■(a) Orderly;
■•■(b) Impartial;
■•■(c) Free from political or institutional pressure.

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Section 4.08 — Remedies for Retaliation or Due Process Violations
■1.■Verified retaliation or due process violations shall result in:
■•■(a) Mandatory escalation under Article II;

■•■(b) Referral to appropriate prosecutorial or oversight authorities;
■•■(c) Inclusion in public findings reports.
■2.■Remedies under this Act do not preclude additional civil or criminal relief available under l

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Section 4.09 — Construction and Intent
■1.■This Article shall be construed to:
■•■Protect good-faith participation;
■•■Deter abuse of power;
■•■Preserve constitutional guarantees.
■2.■Nothing in this Article shall be interpreted to:
■•■Shield misconduct;
■•■Suppress lawful complaints;
■•■Grant immunity from lawful accountability.

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Article V — Remedies, Referrals, Decertification, and Systemic Reform

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Section 5.01 — Scope and Purpose
■1.■This Article establishes lawful remedies and referral mechanisms resulting from reviews condu
■2.■Remedies under this Article are intended to:
■•■(a) Address substantiated misconduct;
■•■(b) Correct systemic failures;
■•■(c) Preserve public trust;
■•■(d) Protect the integrity of lawful policing.
■3.■Remedies shall be proportional, evidence-based, and grounded in due process.

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Section 5.02 — Individual-Level Referrals and Outcomes
■1.■When review findings identify potential criminal conduct, the matter shall be referred to:
■•■(a) The appropriate prosecutorial authority;
■•■(b) An independent prosecutor where required by law.
■2.■When review findings identify potential civil rights violations, findings may be referred to
■•■(a) Civil enforcement authorities;
■•■(b) Appropriate civil oversight bodies.
■3.■Citizen Review Boards shall not impose criminal penalties or civil liability, but may:
■•■(a) Recommend investigation;
■•■(b) Transmit findings and evidence;
■•■(c) Document unresolved concerns.

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Section 5.03 — Administrative and Professional Referrals
■1.■When conduct is found to be unacceptable but not criminal, findings may be referred to:
■•■(a) Internal disciplinary authorities;
■•■(b) Certification or licensing bodies;
■•■(c) Training and standards commissions.
■2.■Administrative referrals shall include:
■•■(a) Factual findings;
■•■(b) Policy deviations;
■•■(c) Identified training or supervision failures.

■3.■Administrative referrals shall not be concealed or withheld from public reporting, except as

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Section 5.04 — Decertification Review and Recommendation
■1.■When review findings indicate:
■•■(a) Severe misconduct;
■•■(b) Repeated violations;
■•■(c) Abuse of authority;
■•■(d) Demonstrated unfitness for public trust;
a decertification review shall be initiated.
■2.■Decertification recommendations shall be forwarded to the appropriate state certification aut
■•■(a) Full evidentiary record;
■•■(b) Pattern analysis where applicable;
■•■(c) Prior findings across jurisdictions.
■3.■Decertification proceedings shall:
■•■(a) Preserve due process;
■•■(b) Permit response by the affected officer;
■•■(c) Be documented and reported publicly upon conclusion.

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Section 5.05 — Pattern-and-Practice Findings
■1.■Where reviews identify repeated or systemic issues involving:
■•■(a) A unit;
■•■(b) A department;
■•■(c) A jurisdiction;
the matter shall be designated a pattern-and-practice concern.
■2.■Pattern-and-practice findings may result in:
■•■(a) Mandatory policy review;
■•■(b) Training reform recommendations;
■•■(c) Supervisory or structural evaluation.
■3.■Pattern-and-practice findings shall be escalated to the next higher Citizen Review Board leve

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Section 5.06 — Systemic Reform Recommendations
■1.■Citizen Review Boards may issue non-binding reform recommendations addressing:
■•■(a) Training standards;
■•■(b) Use-of-force policies;
■•■(c) Supervision and accountability structures;
■•■(d) Evidence handling practices.
■2.■Recommendations shall be:
■•■(a) Clearly separated from individual case findings;
■•■(b) Supported by documented evidence or trend analysis;
■•■(c) Publicly reported.
■3.■Law-enforcement agencies receiving reform recommendations shall issue a written response wit
■•■(a) Acceptance;
■•■(b) Partial acceptance;
■•■(c) Rejection with justification.

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Section 5.07 — Inter-Jurisdictional Coordination
■1.■Findings involving officers or agencies operating across jurisdictions shall be shared with:
■•■(a) Relevant Citizen Review Boards;

■•■(b) Certification authorities;
■•■(c) Oversight bodies as permitted by law.
■2.■Jurisdictional boundaries shall not be used to evade accountability or conceal patterns.

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Section 5.08 — Protection Against Double Jeopardy and Overreach
■1.■Remedies under this Act shall not:
■•■(a) Constitute criminal punishment;
■•■(b) Impose civil liability;
■•■(c) Replace judicial adjudication.
■2.■Multiple referrals arising from the same conduct shall be coordinated to prevent:
■•■(a) Duplicative proceedings;
■•■(b) Harassment;
■•■(c) Procedural abuse.

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Section 5.09 — Public Reporting of Remedies and Outcomes
■1.■All remedies, referrals, and recommendations issued under this Article shall be:
■•■(a) Documented;
■•■(b) Included in public findings reports;
■•■(c) Archived pursuant to Article III.
■2.■Reports shall clearly distinguish:
■•■(a) Allegations;
■•■(b) Findings;
■•■(c) Referrals;
■•■(d) Final outcomes where known.

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Section 5.10 — Construction and Intent
■1.■This Article shall be construed to:
■•■Ensure accountability without politicization;
■•■Promote professional standards;
■•■Prevent recurrence of misconduct.
■2.■Nothing in this Article shall be interpreted to:
■•■Mandate punishment absent due process;
■•■Shield misconduct from lawful consequence;
■•■Undermine lawful and ethical policing.

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Article VI — Funding, Fiscal Independence, and Audit Requirements

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Section 6.01 — Purpose and Funding Principles
■1.■This Article establishes a stable, nonpartisan funding framework for Citizen Review Boards ar
■2.■Funding under this Act shall:
■•■(a) Ensure operational independence;
■•■(b) Prevent political or institutional retaliation;
■•■(c) Be fiscally transparent and auditable;
■•■(d) Avoid creation of new tax categories where possible;
■•■(e) Remain compatible with future tax system reforms, including consumption-based taxation.
■3.■Oversight funding is a public integrity function, not a discretionary program.

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Section 6.02 — Primary Funding Sources (Current Tax Compatibility)
■1.■Funding for Citizen Review Boards and Judicial Companion Boards shall be derived from existi
■•■(a) Federal general revenue;
■•■(b) State general funds;
■•■(c) County and municipal general funds.
■2.■No special tax, fine, fee, or penalty shall be imposed on:
■•■(a) Individual law-enforcement officers;
■•■(b) Specific departments as punishment;
■•■(c) Complainants or evidence submitters.
■3.■Funding allocations shall be:
■•■(a) Predictable;
■•■(b) Formula-based;
■•■(c) Appropriated as part of normal budgetary processes.

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Section 6.03 — Funding Allocation by Oversight Level
■1.■Major City Boards shall be funded through municipal general funds.
■2.■County Boards shall be funded through county general funds.
■3.■State Boards shall be funded through state general revenue.
■4.■The National Board shall be funded through federal general revenue.
■5.■Each level shall fund its own operations and the proportional costs of its upward representat

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Section 6.04 — Federal Matching and Baseline Support
■1.■The federal government may provide baseline or matching funds to:
■•■(a) Ensure minimum operational capacity;
■•■(b) Support evidence infrastructure and secure archiving;
■•■(c) Prevent underfunding by local political bodies.
■2.■Federal support shall:
■•■(a) Be non-conditional on specific outcomes;
■•■(b) Not interfere with board independence;
■•■(c) Be formula-based, not discretionary.

■

Section 6.05 — Transition Compatibility with Consumption-Based Taxation
■1.■Funding mechanisms established under this Act shall be tax-source neutral, permitting seamles
■•■(a) Value-Added Tax (VAT);
■•■(b) National consumption tax;
■•■(c) Hybrid revenue system.
■2.■Upon adoption of a consumption-based tax system, funding allocations may be:
■•■(a) Drawn from general consumption tax revenue;
■•■(b) Assigned as a fixed percentage of such revenue;
■•■(c) Allocated using existing formulas without structural modification to this Act.
■3.■No amendment to Articles I–V shall be required solely due to a change in tax structure.

■

Section 6.06 — Prohibition on Funding Retaliation or Manipulation
■1.■No legislative or executive body may:
■•■(a) Reduce funding in response to specific findings or outcomes;
■•■(b) Withhold funds as leverage over board actions;

■•■(c) Condition funding on political or institutional compliance.
■2.■Verified funding retaliation shall trigger:
■•■(a) Mandatory public disclosure;
■•■(b) Referral to appropriate oversight authorities;
■•■(c) Federal baseline funding intervention where applicable.

■

Section 6.07 — Permissible Expenditures
■1.■Funds may be used solely for:
■•■(a) Personnel and training;
■•■(b) Evidence storage, transcription, and technology;
■•■(c) Public reporting and archiving;
■•■(d) Legal and audit services;
■•■(e) Administrative operations.
■2.■Funds may not be used for:
■•■(a) Political advocacy;
■•■(b) Campaigning or endorsements;
■•■(c) Law-enforcement operations.

■

Section 6.08 — Audit and Financial Transparency
■1.■All Citizen Review Boards and Judicial Companion Boards shall undergo:
■•■(a) Regular independent financial audits;
■•■(b) Public reporting of expenditures;
■•■(c) Compliance verification with this Article.
■2.■Audit findings shall be:
■•■(a) Publicly accessible;
■•■(b) Archived pursuant to Article III;
■•■(c) Forwarded to appropriate fiscal oversight bodies.

■

Section 6.09 — Fiscal Safeguards and Efficiency
■1.■Funding levels shall be sufficient to:
■•■(a) Meet statutory obligations;
■•■(b) Avoid procedural delays;
■•■(c) Maintain evidence integrity.
■2.■Excessive accumulation of funds without justification is prohibited.
■3.■Fiscal efficiency shall not be used to justify underfunding or functional impairment.

■

Section 6.10 — Construction and Intent
■1.■This Article shall be construed to:
■•■Preserve independence through stable funding;
■•■Prevent political manipulation;
■•■Ensure adaptability to future tax systems.
■2.■Nothing in this Article shall be interpreted to:
■•■Require creation of new taxes;
■•■Restrict lawful tax reform;
■•■Grant fiscal immunity from audit or oversight.

■

Article VII — Implementation, Severability, and Effective Dates

■

Section 7.01 — Phased Implementation
■1.■This Act shall be implemented through a phased rollout to ensure continuity of law-enforcemen
■2.■Initial implementation shall prioritize:
■•■(a) Establishment of Citizen Review Boards at the municipal, county, and state levels;
■•■(b) Creation of evidence preservation and transparency infrastructure;
■•■(c) Appointment and training of initial board members.
■3.■The National Citizen Review Board shall be constituted only after a sufficient number of Stat

■

Section 7.02 — Initial Appointments and Transition Provisions
■1.■Initial board appointments may be staggered to:
■•■(a) Prevent simultaneous turnover;
■•■(b) Establish institutional continuity;
■•■(c) Preserve term-limit integrity under Article I.
■2.■Transitional appointments shall:
■•■(a) Comply with all eligibility and disqualification requirements;
■•■(b) Count toward cumulative term limits;
■•■(c) Not exceed the maximum terms prescribed by this Act.
■3.■Existing civilian oversight bodies may be:
■•■(a) Dissolved;
■•■(b) Integrated; or
■•■(c) Reconstituted
only if they are brought into full compliance with this Act.

■

Section 7.03 — Rulemaking Authority
■1.■Citizen Review Boards may adopt procedural rules necessary to carry out their duties, provide
■•■(a) Are consistent with this Act;
■•■(b) Do not expand or contract statutory authority;
■•■(c) Are publicly disclosed.
■2.■Procedural rules may not:
■•■(a) Limit mandatory review triggers;
■•■(b) Restrict transparency obligations;
■•■(c) Alter eligibility or term limits.

■

Section 7.04 — Training and Certification
■1.■All board members shall complete standardized training prior to participation in reviews, inc
■•■(a) Constitutional law fundamentals;
■•■(b) Due process requirements;
■•■(c) Evidence handling and chain of custody;
■•■(d) Ethics and conflict-of-interest standards.
■2.■Training standards shall be uniform across jurisdictions and publicly documented.
■3.■Failure to complete required training shall suspend voting authority until remedied.

■

Section 7.05 — Enforcement and Compliance
■1.■Failure by any jurisdiction or agency to comply with this Act may result in:
■•■(a) Mandatory escalation under Article II;
■•■(b) Public notice of noncompliance;

■•■(c) Referral to appropriate oversight or judicial authorities;
■•■(d) Activation of federal baseline funding or oversight support where applicable.
■2.■Persistent or willful noncompliance shall be documented and reported publicly.

■

Section 7.06 — Severability
■1.■If any provision of this Act, or its application to any person or circumstance, is held inval
■•■(a) Such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications;
■•■(b) Remaining provisions shall remain in full force and effect.
■2.■The provisions of this Act are severable.

■

Section 7.07 — No Private Right of Action Created
■1.■Nothing in this Act shall be construed to create a private right of action.
■2.■This Act does not expand or restrict existing civil or criminal remedies available under law

■

Section 7.08 — Effective Dates
■1.■This Act shall take effect on a date certain established by the enacting authority.
■2.■Different provisions may take effect on different dates as required for orderly implementatio
■3.■Mandatory review triggers under Article II shall not apply retroactively unless expressly aut

■

Section 7.09 — Construction and Final Intent
■1.■This Act shall be construed to:
■•■Strengthen public trust in lawful policing;
■•■Protect constitutional rights;
■•■Preserve professional law enforcement;
■•■Ensure accountability without politicization.
■2.■Nothing in this Act shall be interpreted to:
■•■Abolish law enforcement;
■•■Transfer policing authority to civilian boards;
■•■Undermine lawful emergency response.

■

Article VIII — Internal Whistleblower Protections and Professional Integrity Disclosure

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Section 8.01 — Purpose and Intent
■1.■This Article establishes a protected framework for internal integrity disclosures by law-enfo
■2.■The purpose of this Article is to:
■•■(a) Strengthen professional ethics within law enforcement;
■•■(b) Enable good officers and staff to report misconduct without fear of retaliation;
■•■(c) Identify patterns of abuse, negligence, or unfitness early;
■•■(d) Preserve public trust by encouraging internal accountability.
■3.■This Article is not intended to:
■•■(a) Create an informant system for criminal prosecution;
■•■(b) Circumvent collective bargaining or due process protections;
■•■(c) Replace internal discipline or judicial proceedings.
■4.■Internal whistleblowing under this Article is a professional integrity function, not an adve

■

Section 8.02 — Covered Persons
■1.■The following individuals may submit protected integrity disclosures under this Article:
■•■(a) Sworn law-enforcement officers;
■•■(b) Dispatchers and communications personnel;
■•■(c) Analysts, technicians, and civilian support staff;
■•■(d) Supervisors and command personnel;
■•■(e) Former employees or contractors, within two (2) years of separation.
■2.■Participation under this Article is voluntary and shall not be compelled.

■

Section 8.03 — Scope of Protected Disclosures
■1.■Protected disclosures may include good-faith reports of:
■•■(a) Abuse of authority;
■•■(b) Excessive or repeated misuse of force;
■•■(c) Retaliation against civilians or officers;
■•■(d) Systematic falsification or manipulation of reports or evidence;
■•■(e) Chronic policy violations indicating unfitness for duty;
■•■(f) Supervisory concealment or tolerance of misconduct;
■•■(g) Patterns of behavior undermining lawful and ethical policing.
■2.■This Article does not apply to:
■•■(a) Personal grievances unrelated to misconduct;
■•■(b) Disputes over policy preferences or tactical disagreements;
■•■(c) Anonymous rumor or speculation unsupported by firsthand knowledge or documentation.

■

Section 8.04 — Protected Disclosure Channels
■1.■Each Citizen Review Board shall maintain a secure internal integrity disclosure channel sepa
■2.■Disclosures may be submitted:
■•■(a) Confidentially;
■•■(b) Pseudonymously;
■•■(c) With identity sealed from law-enforcement command structures.
■3.■Disclosure channels shall:
■•■(a) Be inaccessible to departmental leadership under review;
■•■(b) Be protected from internal monitoring or logging;
■•■(c) Preserve evidentiary integrity and confidentiality.

■

Section 8.05 — Confidentiality and Identity Protection
■1.■The identity of a whistleblower shall be protected by default.
■2.■Identifying information shall not be disclosed to:
■•■(a) Supervisors;
■•■(b) Internal affairs units;
■•■(c) Command staff;
■•■(d) Labor organizations;
unless required by court order or substantiated investigation of bad-faith reporting.
■3.■Disclosure of whistleblower identity without authorization constitutes a serious retaliation

■

Section 8.06 — Anti-Retaliation Protections
■1.■Retaliation against a whistleblower is prohibited.

2. Retaliation includes, but is not limited to:
- (a) Reassignment, demotion, or denial of advancement;
- (b) Hostile scheduling, duty changes, or undesirable assignments;
- (c) Harassment, isolation, or professional intimidation;
- (d) Initiation of frivolous investigations or discipline;
- (e) Threats, coercion, or informal punishment.

3. Alleged retaliation shall:
- (a) Trigger immediate review under Article II;
- (b) Be reviewed independently from the underlying disclosure;
- (c) Be documented and escalated where patterns exist.

Section 8.07 — Preliminary Review and Integrity Assessment
1. Disclosures shall undergo a confidential preliminary integrity review to assess:
- (a) Credibility;
- (b) Specificity;
- (c) Corroboration potential.

2. Preliminary review shall focus on:
- (a) Professional standards;
- (b) Ethical obligations;
- (c) Pattern identification.

3. This stage does not constitute a finding of misconduct and does not initiate discipline.

Section 8.08 — Use of Disclosures
1. Valid disclosures may be used to:
- (a) Identify internal risk patterns;
- (b) Trigger non-punitive supervisory review;
- (c) Inform training or policy reform;
- (d) Support future reviews if independent triggers occur.

2. Disclosures shall not automatically:
- (a) Initiate criminal referral;
- (b) Trigger public reporting;
- (c) Result in disciplinary action absent corroboration.

Section 8.09 — Relationship to Other Articles
1. Whistleblower disclosures may contribute to:
- (a) Pattern-and-practice analysis under Article V;
- (b) Escalation thresholds under Article II when independently triggered;
- (c) Transparency safeguards under Article III.

2. This Article shall not be used to bypass:
- (a) Due process protections;
- (b) Evidentiary standards;
- (c) Jurisdictional limits.

Section 8.10 — Bad-Faith Disclosures
1. Knowingly false or malicious disclosures are not protected.
2. Verified bad-faith disclosures shall:
- (a) Result in loss of whistleblower protections;
- (b) Be documented under Article III, Section 3.09;

■•■(c) Be referred for appropriate administrative or legal review.
■3.■Good-faith disclosures shall remain protected even if unsubstantiated.

■

Section 8.11 — Construction and Intent
■1.■This Article shall be construed to:
■•■(a) Protect ethical officers and staff;
■•■(b) Encourage internal accountability;
■•■(c) Reduce silence driven by fear of retaliation;
■•■(d) Strengthen professional culture from within.
■2.■Nothing in this Article shall be interpreted to:
■•■(a) Create a coercive reporting obligation;
■•■(b) Undermine lawful union representation;
■•■(c) Replace courts, prosecutors, or disciplinary bodies;
■•■(d) Convert professional integrity disclosure into adversarial prosecution.

■

END OF ACT

APPENDICES TO
The Law Enforcement Transparency, Accountability, and Civic Oversight Act

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Appendix A — Definitions and Jurisdictional Clarifications

A.01 — Definition of “Major City”
For purposes of this Act, a “Major City” shall mean a municipality that:
1. Operates as a legally autonomous jurisdiction distinct from the surrounding county, including
2. Maintains its own primary law-enforcement agency with sufficient size and operational capacity
3. Exercises independent administrative, fiscal, and operational authority;
4. Serves a population comparable to large metropolitan jurisdictions.
Population size alone shall not be determinative.

A.02 — Definition of “Acceptable Conduct”
Acceptable conduct means actions taken in good-faith, within lawful duty and stress expectations,

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Appendix B — Enforcement Authority and Subpoena Safeguards

B.01 — Conditional Subpoena Authority
Subpoena authority exists only when material is refused, necessary, documented, and narrowly tail

B.02 — Enforcement
Enforcement shall occur through the State Attorney General, Inspector General, or State Supreme C

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Appendix C — Due Process, Labor, and Legal Harmonization

C.01 — Preservation of Rights
No officer shall be compelled to testify or lose employment solely due to board interpretation.

C.02 — Collective Bargaining
This Act strengthens, not bypasses, collective bargaining.

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Appendix D — Data Security, Corrections, and Procedural Integrity

D.01 — Data Protection
Multi-layer encryption and strict identity protection are mandatory.

D.02 — Corrections
Refusal to correct verified errors results in removal and permanent ban.

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Appendix E — Errata and Revisions

E.01 — Terminology Correction
“County Attorney General” references are drafting errors; correct meaning is local prosecutors an

E.02 — Revision Transparency

All revisions must be logged, dated, and public.

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